

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**HON. WM. R. KING,**  
Of Alabama.

## ELECTION, TUESDAY, 24 DAY OF NOVEMBER.

Democratic Republican Electors  
For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.  
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
Second District, BURTON CRAIG.  
Third District, WALTER F. LEAK.  
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK.  
Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER.  
Sixth District, L. O. BRANCH.  
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.  
Eighth District, D. G. WARD.  
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

Democratic Electoral Tickets may be had in any quantity, at this office at \$1 per 1000.

## DEATH OF MR. WEBSTER.

The mail brings to us the painful intelligence of the death of the great New England statesman. Hon. Daniel Webster, which mournful event occurred at his residence—Marshfield, near Boston, on Sunday morning last.

Mr. Webster, we believe, was in his seventy-first year, as are also his great compeers, Cass and Benton. He was a native of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, which county has given birth also to Levi Woodbury, Senator Atherton, Gen. Starke the hero of the battle of Bennington, and also to the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Cass, Senators Dix and Dickinson of New York, and other distinguished men, came from the adjoining country.

In the course of a long life of public service, Mr. Webster never filled any State office save once, when he went to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and, true to his sporting instincts, introduced a bill for the better protection of the fishes in some streams. We believe he occupied his seat only a few days. Every office, save the highest in the gift of the people of the United States, he has filled ably and well, enjoying a reputation for high intellect, more generally conceded than to any man since the revolution, or perhaps even then. While men differed and differed widely about the soundness of his principles, or the propriety of his political course, all regarded him as the first man for talent in the Whig party, or perhaps in the country. The narrow sectionalism of his political creed and education long barred him from communion with the broad national heart and confidence his popularity and influence within the circumscribed limits of New England, but every now and then the highest of his heart, the majesty of his genius would burst forth and the liberality of his views, the sturdy manliness of his expression found a response in the bosom of every patriot.

Gifted with few of those characteristics of a popular leader which gave to Mr. Clay the almost despotic control of his party, Mr. Webster's influence was but secondary during life, to that of Mr. Clay; but when the clamor of personal manner shall have passed away and nothing remains by which to judge of the two men save the records of the printed page and the spoken word, then if we are not much mistaken will Mr. Webster assert that mental pre-eminence, as perhaps the most learned and massive orator since the days of Burke. Mr. Calhoun, equally great, was of a different order.

Who will fill his place—if any whig can? What will be the immediate result of his dissolution if any, it is impossible to say. Death has been so busy of late years, that soon few of those lights that have become historical will be left. The last month has proved fatal to the man in all Europe best known in this country—the Duke of Wellington, and now this month sends back to Europe the intelligence of the departure of the American citizen best known in Europe. Surely a great man has fallen, and the sorrow inspired by his loss should chasten the bitterness, without cooling the warmth of the present contest.

Tuesday next "all the world and the rest of mankind" will be boiling over like a "hasty plate of soup," and the "noise and confusion" will be astonishing—very much so, indeed. Somewhere in the neighborhood of three millions of votes will be cast by our fellow-citizens, "and when we see fellow citizens we mean citizens whether native or adopted." We cannot go quite so far as Gen. Scott, and say "not only those who have been naturalized, but also those who intend to become naturalized;" but certain it is that the possessors of several "rich Irish brogues" will be there, and gentlemen with "a German accent," besides other people "too numerous to mention," and it will be a great time generally. Yea, verily, will it. Upon the whole, the country will be saved, we hope.

Seriously, though, next Tuesday will mark a very important epoch in the history of the country—more important than the usual fourth year Presidential crisis is—there are other issues involved—more delicate and important questions likely to arise. The results of the coming election may exert an influence far beyond the limits of this country, and long after the fourth of March 1857. The permanency of the constitution; of those principles of strict construction upon which the safety of the union depends are alike involved and may be endangered. We feel little fear for the result, every thing from which is usually formed the data upon which calculations are based, indicate beyond a reasonable doubt the election of Pierce and King, and the chances for their defeat are not, in our opinion one in twenty, and yet we wish the election were over and the contest decided. We would not—so much importance do we attach to this matter—however one-twentieth of a chance against us, and therefore do we long for the 2nd of November to be over—we desire in a measure to be "knocked into the middle of next week" because then we could see the whole affair and count up the majorities.

## Election Returns—To Our Friends.

Will our friends in every county, and in every precinct put themselves to a little trouble to obtain and forward to us the returns from their respective counties and precincts, so that we may be able to lay the whole before our readers at the earliest possible moment, and thus all will obtain a large and desirable amount of information at the expense of a little trouble to each one.

Do send on the returns immediately, just as they are, and we'll pay the postage and thank you. Will our exchanges, in this State, be so good as to send us right off, all the news they have of the vote in their respective Districts or neighborhoods, and we will return the compliment. From two points in the State, at least where the telegraph can be used, Raleigh and Fayetteville, we hope that our correspondents and contemporaries there will give us their news by the lightning line. For the returns in other States we must depend upon our telegraphic arrangements already made at Baltimore.

To any body and every body we say again, do send us the returns—the returns. They're what we want.

## Work—Work—Seward and his friends are hard at it.

We want to talk plainly and to warn our friends against any misplaced and mistaken apathy arising from over confidence founded on the belief that all is decided and nothing remains for us now to do but to reap the rewards of victory. It is always safe—always right to count nothing done while anything still remains to be done. The second day of November is yet to be passed. The overwhelming strength of our party and of the country is yet to be shown on that day, and we may depend upon it that Seward and his coadjutors will move heaven and earth to obtain a triumph over the Democratic party and over the South. It is only by estimating justly the power of the elements opposed to us, and by bringing forth all the just and conservative forces of the country on our side that we can obtain such a victory as is due to our principles and our candidates.

Driven to desperation by their late defeats, Seward, Johnson, and John P. Hale, too, are using every means that recklessness can prompt, or total lack of principle suggest, to carry the North for Scott. Charges the basest are trumped up—motives the most unworthy are appealed to—sectionalism the most unblushing is roused against General Pierce, now that the briefness of the interval between this and the day of election can allow little or no time for their refutation or exposure.

With an overwhelming majority in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana—everywhere, how can the Northern Whig papers endeavor to excite even the feeblest hope of defeating the Democratic party? Can it be by fair means? by the usual weapons of party warfare? Such a supposition would be preposterous—the political history of the country affords grounds for no such hope. No party ever yet triumphed at the Presidential election with such uniform majorities against them all the preceding State contests. Some secret coalition is looked forward to. We were told some time since that Seward was going to Europe; and this was paraded in the Scott papers as a sign that he and Scott had nothing to do with each other. Instead of his going to Europe, we find him in council with Gen. Scott last week at Auburn. Foss—the redoubtable Foss—was coming South to prove that he had not stolen a horse; instead of that, we hear of him at the last elections in the Western Reserve, (Ohio,) electioneering for Scott, and against Pierce, among the Abolitionists and Free Soilers of that Abolition region. Hale, while nominally electioneering for himself, is, in fact, charging down upon Pierce as a pro-slavery man; and the New York Herald proves beyond a doubt, that the Hale and Seward leaders understand each other; and that a coalition has been perfected for the defeat of one who so often defeated, and finally crushed the noted J. P. Hale; that all these influences are to be brought forth, we are certain—that they will be defeated, we are equally certain; but it is folly to suppose that all this fabric will fall without a struggle—and that the November election will be a mere child's play—a bare formality. We must be up and doing—every man must come to the polls. There is everything to excite us to action—our party are sound to the core—united, enthusiastic and victorious—our opponents are defeated, desperate and dangerous. Let us, then, press forward, shoulder to shoulder, until the final victory be won; and we can then rest quietly with the assurance that we, too, have had our share in crushing this iniquitous coalition, in electing the noble patriots—Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King.

## "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

A friend remarked to us the other day, that the contest between Pierce and Scott was virtually decided, and the struggle was now between the States in the effort to see which one should bear off the banner by giving the largest proportionate majority for the Democratic candidate. Such we firmly believe to be the fact. The State elections by indications which have never yet failed in the political history of the country, have gone to prove this with all the certainty of demonstration. But yet the warning of the immortal Jackson, with which we have headed these few remarks, should never be lost sight of by those who feel the importance of the issues involved. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." No muscle should be relaxed—no honorable effort should be spared—no vigilance should be slackened until the final victory is won—the final triumph secured—the earnestly sought for end accomplished. And in the proud rivalry of Democratic States, why should not North Carolina enter the lists and become a competitor for the banner? Has she less interest in the result than others?—are her sons more cold or more apathetic in the cause than others? No. Then "warn the committees"—bring out the voters, and let her devotion to the Union and the Constitution—to the rights of the South—to her own rights—be attested by a majority of at least ten thousand for PIERCE AND KING.

## Democratic Meeting at Brunswick.

We have not been able to obtain any detailed account of the Democratic meeting and dinner, at Mr. Biggs, on Saturday last, but from various gentlemen who were present, we learn that it was characterized by much enthusiasm, and cannot fail to be productive of good effects for the Democracy. We understand that the meeting was addressed briefly by Lieut. Drum, of the Army, who repelled the charges against Gen. Pierce's conduct in Mexico, from his own knowledge. He had stood by him and saw him where balls were thickest and danger the rife, and knows that any insinuations against Gen. Pierce's courage are, to use the mildest expressions, groundless and untrue.

It is proper to add that Lieut. Drum made no sort of allusion to politics, but merely stated facts known to him, in answer to a public call.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Dr. John Hill, Samuel Langdon, Esq., M. B. Smith, Esq., and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting eloquently and effectively. The numbers largely exceeded those collected at the Whig gathering in the neighborhood. A capital dinner was provided, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

JUDGE CALDWELL'S COMMUNICATION.—We publish with pleasure the explanation given by Hon. D. F. Caldwell of his action in regard to the use of the Court House at Wadesboro' by a Whig Elector, and the refusal of the same privilege to a Democratic Elector at Elizabethtown. We have no wish to do injustice, and therefore say that the explanation fully meets the objections we urged; at the same time that without such explanation the inference which we drew, and the remarks we made, were natural, and, indeed, inevitable.

## More Accurate Information.

A writer in the Herald of last Wednesday, giving an account of the big Whig doings at Fayetteville, last week, says of John W. Cameron, "Always ready, he tuned his 'Pibroch,' and soon the woods re-echoed back his tumultuous applause, as in comic humor he rehearsed the experience of 'Hot Swets,' etc." We would respectfully inform "Sampson," the writer aforesaid, that "Pibroch" is not a musical instrument any more than Lucy Neal is a fiddle. It is simply a species of tune. By the way, John W. sticks close to "Hot Swets." We heard it from him, the first speech he made during the campaign.

## To the Democratic Voters of New Hanover and the other Counties of this, and the adjoining Districts.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We address you for the last time before the day of election—before that important Second day of November, which we all look forward to crown our mutual labors with success, and to realize our warmest hopes for the triumph of our party and its principles, in the persons of their tried, faithful and illustrious standard-bearers, Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King.

For months past, the press, and the stump—the public meeting and the private assemblage—have been engaged in canvassing the merits of the candidates presented by their respective parties, for the support of the American people; and if there be any faith to be placed in the signs of the times—any truth in the evidences of public opinion which reach us from all quarters, the decision of the American people—and especially of the people of the Southern States—has been pronounced in favor of the nominees of the Democratic party. It now only remains for that great jury—that grand inquest of the nation—to record its verdict on the second day of November—Tuesday next—in favor of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, and against Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham.

If a consistent and an unwavering, and a life-long devotion to the Constitution, and to the rights of all sections under it, be anything—if true and tried patriotism be anything—if ability, and experience, and learning be anything—if, to sum up, in a word, the possession of all these form any claims to the support of his fellow-citizens, then is Franklin Pierce, richly entitled to that support—not alone a mere cold support, but a generous, hearty, warm and enthusiastic plaudits of "well done thou good and faithful servant," recorded at the ballot box, and testified by such a majority as New Hanover and the Seventh District, and Eastern Carolina, can and ought to give, and WILL give for the gallant standard-bearers of that party to whose noble principles she has so often testified her devotion.

And Wm. R. King—a native of our own State—of our own District—one who has reflected credit upon the land of his birth, while winning laurels in the home of his adoption;—has he no claims upon the Democracy of the Cape Fear—upon the sons of New Hanover? Let his deeds speak—his wise statesmanship—his high and unblemished character—his steadfast devotion to the rights of the South and of the country, speak for him; and let the older men who knew him as our Representative, bear witness for him.

When, in 1839, that great Southern patriot, J. C. Calhoun, introduced his celebrated Southern Rights resolutions in the Senate of the United States, Franklin Pierce stood by him and by us and gave the strength of his vote and the influence of his voice to those resolutions. When, in 1844-'5, John P. Hale and the Whigs of New Hampshire stamped that State in opposition to the annexation of Texas, because it would strengthen the slave power, Franklin Pierce met them then and there and advocated annexation and defended the South. When war came, Franklin Pierce volunteered as a private soldier to fight the battles of his country, and Lieut. Drum, who fought by his side there was called upon at a meeting in Brunswick County, on Saturday last, and told what he knew of him. He bore a noble tribute to his gallantry and goodness of heart, and put to flight the miserable slanders that have been circulated by the Scott press. When the compromise was passed and the North arose in a ferment to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, Pierce threw himself into the breach for that law—through his influence Atwood, the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party, was put aside because he opposed it, and a sound man was elected over his head. At all times and upon all occasions, he has been found standing by us. Can it be possible that we will neglect to stand by him—to give one day to promote his election—to go to the polls ourselves and to bring our friends up there also.

Contrast this record with that of Gen. Scott. When has he stood by the South—was it by his dissipated silence when Johnston and Seward and Greeley & Co., were using his name under which to rally against the South? Was it when, in 1849, he wrote a letter advocating the annexation of Canada on the North, but was opposed to any further extension on the South? Was it when he wrote his Atkinson letter, in which he avowed himself in favor of the melioration of slavery, even to extermination? Was it at any of all these times, or if not, when was it?—Where is the single instance?—not one!

The men are before you—these merits have been discussed time and again—the parties you know and are familiar with their principles—at least those of the Democratic party—for if the Whigs have any we do not know it. It is for you to Judge and to ACT, To act promptly and decisively. The issues are of no common character—the results will be equally striking and important.

Democrats we call upon you to be up and doing—work diligently—the time is short—your opponents are active. Let us give at least ONE THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR PIERCE AND KING in New Hanover County, and FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED in the SEVENTH DISTRICT.

## Next Week.

We have a suggestion to make to our Democratic friends in this county. The Superior Court meets here on Monday. On that day nothing will be done beyond empanelling and charging the Jury, and other routine matters of a similar character. On Tuesday no Court business can be done, as the polls will be opened in the Court House on that day. It is, therefore, evident that no progress will be made with any cases until Wednesday; and as we know that the great majority of our country friends can do most good on the day of election in their own neighborhoods, we would suggest to them the expediency of their being there on that day, if possible. A full vote in the country is a Democratic triumph; and to ensure this, requires the presence of active friends at the respective precincts. Besides, we fear there will be considerable difficulty in voting at this box on account of the crowd. The probabilities are, that one thousand votes will be polled here.

Wednesday will be as soon as business will get all under way, and we hope by that night to have returns from several of the States—perhaps from a sufficient number to decide the election. We have made telegraphic arrangements to that effect, and shall spare no expense in obtaining the news.

There will be no necessity whatever for any body coming to town, except Jurors, before Wednesday morning. They of course should be in on Monday.

On OUR TABLE—A piece of Music, entitled "The Apollo Waltz," composed by Herman L. Schriener, and dedicated to Miss Louisa Savage, of Wilmington. For sale by H. L. Schriener.

Also, the Lady's Book, for November, with the usual embellishments. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Also, Blackwood, for October, with several good articles. Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

Also, the first number of the Southern Lady's Book, published in New Orleans, by W. T. Leonard & Co., at \$3 per annum. It contains quite as much matter, and appears equal, in all respects, to any Northern work of a similar character.

## Dr. Hill's Electioneering Circular.

There has been placed in our hands certainly one of the strangest compositions we have ever met, purporting to come from a highly respectable and worthy gentleman in private life, in the shape of a circular to the people of Brunswick county, bearing at the foot of it the name of Frederick J. Hill of that county. We will not say that it is a secret circular, but we do say that although by accident No. 2 of the series has fallen in our way, we have been unable to lay our hands upon a single copy of No. 1, nor can we find any person here who is better posted up in regard to it than ourselves, and also that it is put out and circulated among the people of Brunswick county just on the eve of election, and finds neither place nor notice in any whig organ.

We do not allude to it because of any importance we attach to it or any influence it can possibly exert for its statements are too loosely and vaguely put, its charges too void of proof or foundation, to produce any effect on the minds even of the weakest and most unreflecting. It only shows the shifts to which the supporters of Gen. Scott are driven, and the desperate efforts they are making to regain or to retain an influence or an ascendancy which has either totally passed from them in this State or is on the eve of passing from them forever.

The Doctor charges the Democrats, that while they are opposed to the distribution of the public domain among the States, they have yet assented to grants of lands to new States, to be employed in specific objects. Now, this does not touch the case at all, because the grants so made, have been of alternate sections, for the express purpose of adding to the value of the remaining sections, by opening of an avenue to market,—being neither more nor less than what the United States Government, as a faithful trustee of these lands, is bound to do, and what any other proprietor would do for the benefit of his estate—giving a part for the enhancement of the value of the whole. Of course, corruptions have crept into this system; but these have been the mere incidents of all human action, and are by no means chargeable upon the system itself, nor affect at all the principle involved.

Again the Dr. charges Filibusterism upon the Democratic party, simply because one of their resolutions expresses sympathy with struggling freedom throughout the world. Can any freeman who loves the freedom he enjoys fail to sympathize with the efforts made by others to attain the same blessing, or does the Dr.'s party on the contrary confine its sympathies to the tyrannies of the old world, and would he and his party rather lean to the spirit of the alien laws than to that generous feeling that animated Mr. Clay when he sympathized with Grecian and South American freedom.

But the Doctor next undertakes to defend, in toto, the Galphin and Gardner frauds—things which have been stamped as frauds by the verdict of the whole people; and which have consigned their authors to merited infamy. The circular gravely asserts, that the immense and unprecedented allowance of some two hundred thousand dollars of interest on the Galphin claim, was approved by Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Polk. This is a mistake—a total mistake. The Congress of the U. S. States passed a law giving a certain amount of money to satisfy a claim brought by the heirs of one George Galphin, who, by the way, is shrewdly suspected of having been a Tory. The Congress allowed what, in its judgment, the claimants were entitled to; and Secretary Walker paid over the amount awarded by Congress. But General Taylor came in, and Mr. Crawford was a member of his Cabinet, and also a Galphin claimant, we believe by purchase; and he, while a member of the Government, got that Government, through one of his colleagues, the Secretary of the Treasury, to allow interest on the claim, not from the date of its allowance by Congress, but away from before the acknowledgment of our Independence. Mr. Crawford thus pocketed for his share, eighty or ninety thousand dollars. The fact was, that Congress granted somewhere about forty thousand in full satisfaction of the claim, and the Departments, of one of which Mr. Crawford was head, while a member of the Government, got that Government, through one of his colleagues, the Secretary of the Treasury, to allow interest on the claim, not from the date of its allowance by Congress, but away from before the acknowledgment of our Independence. Mr. Crawford thus pocketed for his share, eighty or ninety thousand dollars. 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